THE CHANCES FOR A NEW STATE ELECTION, &c.

the telegraph to the Dispatch.] President Grant's Message on Louisi-

WASHINGTON, January 13.-The President sent the following message to the Senate to-

To the Senate of the United States : I have the honor to make the following answer to a senate resolution of the 8th instant asking for information as to any interference by any military officer of any part of the army of the I nited States with the organization or procredings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence armed organizations in that State hostile the government thereof, and intent on everturning such government by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence, and dshed have characterized the political flats of that State since its organization the reconstruction acts is only to rewhat has become well known as a part f is unhappy bistory; but it may be proper to refer to the election of 1868, by which the will vote of the State, through and and violence, was reduced to a few ands, and the bloody riots of 1866 1868, to show that the disorders there not due to any recent causes or to Preparatory to the election of 1872 a al and undisguised conspiracy was d to carry that election against the ans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns many colored entizens were denied reestration, and others deterred by fear from sing their ballots. When the time came or a final canviss of the votes, in view of foregoing facts William P. Kellogg, the tenablean candidate for Governor, brought up on the fac's in the United States Cir-Court for Louisiana against Warmoth and others who had possession of the rethe election, representing that several thou-and voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on count of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have said votes counted. for general relief. To enable the court inquire into the truth of these allegations imperary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once sholly disregarded and treated with conthose to whom it was ad-These proceedings have been denounced as an unwarrantable aterierence by the Federal judiciary officers. the election of State But it is to be remembered that by the fifath amendment to the Constitution of the

United States the political equality of colged citizens is secured, and under the seand section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its ovisions by appropriate legislation, an act sevent the denial or abridgement of sufthas arisen, including Justice Strong, stends to State as well as other elections. is the duty of the Federal courts to atteenth amendment, provides that the juris-States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the acts amendatory thereof. longress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and t may be safely asserted that if Kellogg's till in the above-named case did not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court, then no such case can arise under the That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and to .one seems to be a startling, idea; but it results as clearly from the lifteenth amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg against Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the judge in that and the kindred case of Antome were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandates of his court had been conto uptuously defied; and they were made while wild seenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law allows the chancellor great latitude not only in punishing those who contemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the commission of the wrong which he has judicially ferbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States court was resisted; and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder 4 considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings,

session of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report, in which they say they were satisfied by testimony that the manipulations of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes; and they add, that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a governhave been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one man is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose controversy. I proceed to state some of them taken to canvass the votes was consumed by cognized by all the courts to which the quesin the presence and hearing of counsel on the arguments of lawyers, several of whom tion had been submitted, undertook to subany matter that is disputed they can correct

through various controversies and complica-

tions the State administration was organized

with William P. Kellogg as Governor, which,

in the discharge of my duty under section 4,

article 4, of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It

has been bitterly and persistently alleged

any more certain that his competitor (Mc-

Enery) was chosen. The election was a gi-

gantic fraud, and there are no reliable re-

turns of its result. Kellogg obtained pos-

After stating the origin of the difficulty law under which they acted. Whether in nized Governor was driven from the State- papers say.

sons to drive the parish judge and sheriff (appointees of Kellogg) from office, and their depends upon the evidence they had before attempted protection by colored persons, them; but it is very clear that the law gives which led to some fighting, in which quite a them the power, if they choose to exercise it, number of negroes were killed, the Judge of deciding that way, and prima facie the states: "Most of those who were not killed persons whom they return as elected are enwere taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of titled to the offices for which they were canthe blacks had lifted the boards and taken didates. Respecting the alleged interferrefuge under the floor of the court-house, ence by the military with the organization of men were taken prisoners. The number is instant, I have no knowledge or innot definitely fixed. They were kept under formation which has not been received guard until dark, when they were led out two by me since that time and published. by two and shot. Most of the men were My first information was from the papers of ed, not mortally; and by pretending to not know that any such thing was anticiwas the Levi Nelson named in the indict- State upon that subject prior to the occurment. The dead bodies of the negroes killed rence. I am well aware that any military in this affair were left unburied until Tues- interference by the officers or troops of the a deputy marshal and an officer of the militia Legislature or any of its proceedings, or from New Orleans. These persons found with any civil department of the governshot wounds - the great majority in the head, ment. I can conceive of no case not involvand most of them in the back of the head, ing rebellion or insurrection where such in-In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies | terference by authority of the General Gov- | sent there under the first call, and under the found, some charred remains of dead bodies ernment ought to be permitted or can be were discovered near the court-house. Six justified; but there are circumstances condead bodies were found under a warehouse. nected with the late legislative imbroglio in All were shot in the head but one or two, Louisiana which seem to exempt the miliwhich were shot in the breast. The only tary from any intentional wrong in that matwhite men injured from the beginning of ter. Knowing that they had been placed in these troubles to their close were Hadnot Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and and Harris. The court-house and its con- aid in the enforcement of the State laws, tents were entirely consumed. There is no officers and troops of the United States may evidence that any one in the crowd of whites | well have supposed that it was their duty to | upon the judgment of the commanding of the blacks. There is no evidence that that purpose. Each branch of a legislative arose, or wait instructions, which could only either Nash or Cazabat after the affair ever assembly is the judge of the election and reach them after the threatened wrongs had demanded their offices, to which they had qualifications of its own members; but if a been committed which they were called on set up claim, but Register continued to act | mobor a body of unauthorized persons seize | to prevent. It should be recollected, too. as parish judge and Shaw as sheriff. These and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous that upon my recognition of the Kellogg gobe admitted."

To hold the people of Louisiana generally esponsible for these atrocities would not be ate action of the Federal authorities. just, but it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was the massaere in August last. Several northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta. Some of them were Republicans and officeholders under Kellogg. They were therefore doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and the second was from the Republicans to and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example: T. S. Crawford, judge, and P. H. Harris, district attorney, of the Twelfth judicial district of the tion through fraud and violence; that in that State, on their way to court, were shot from attempt they trampled under foot all law; October, 1873; and the widow of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a pitcous tale of the persecutions of her husband because he was a Union | duced into the hall a body of men to support man, and of the efforts made to screen those | their pretensions by force if necessary; and as passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and who had committed a crime which, to use amended in 1871, the object of which was to her own language, "left two widows and ings followed, are facts that seem to be well nine orphans desolate." To say that the established; and I am credibly informed that age to citizens on account of race, color, or murder of a negro or a white Republican is these violent proceedings were a part of a previous condition of servitude; and it has not considered a crime in Louisiana would premeditated plan to have the House organbeen held by all the judges before whom the probably be unjust to a great part of the ized in this way, recognize what has been one by this amendment and these acts one has been punished therefor; and manifestly, as to them, the spirit of hatred and for the Governor, at the request of the maviolence is stronger than law. Representathe provisions of the Constitution of tions were made to me that the presence of ed to the House, to use such means nited States and the laws passed in pur- troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and ir- as were in his power to defeat these a criminal offence to carry arms or concealed ritating to the people, and that there was lawless and revolutionary proceedings no danger of public disturbance if is, perhaps, a debatable they were taken away. Consequently, early but it is quite certain that there would in last summer the troops were all withdiction of the circuit courts of the United drawn from the State with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It House to be organized in a lawful and regwas claimed that a comparative state of quiet | ular manner. When those who inaugurate had supervened. Political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out, but the November election was approaching, and it was necessary for party purposes that the success of their lawless and desperate flume should be rekindled. Accordingly, on schemes. Lieutenant-General Sheridan was the 14th of September D. P. Penn, claiming requested by me to go to Louisiana to ob- let the appropriation bills be passed until the that he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in serve and report the situation there, and if 1872, issued an inflummatory proclamation in his opinion necessary to assume the comcalling upon the militia of the State to arm, | mand, which he did on the 4th instant, after ers, as he designated the officers of the State. at 9 o'clock P. M., a number of hours after as to force the calling of the next Congress The White Leagues, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the judices can reasonably be imputed to him; same day the Governor made a formal re- but, honestly convinced by what he has seen emphatically disclaim any such intentions, quisition upon me, pursuant to the act of and heard there, he has characterized the and as a proof point to the fact that an 1795 and section 4 article 4 of the Constitu- leaders of the white leagues in severe terms, tion, to aid in suppressing domestic violence, and suggested summary modes of pro-On the next day I issued my proclamation cedure against them; which, though they commanding the insurgents to disperse cannot be adopted, would; if legal, soon put | more American. within five days from the date thereof. But an end to the troubles and disorders in that before the proclamation was published in State. General Sheridan was looking at New Orleans the organized and armed forces | facts; and, possibly not thinking of proceedforcible possession of the State-House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, inclu- rounding him at the time of his dispatch and | fight." ding a number of the police of the city. The of what would prove a sure remedy. He streets of the city were stained with blood. never proposed to do an illegal act, nor ex- West. All that was desired in the way of excite- pressed determination to proceed beyond ment had been accomplished, and, in view of | what the law in the future might authorize the steps taken to repress it, the revolution for the punishment of the atrocities which was apparently, though it is believed not have been committed, and the commission really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal of which cannot be successfully denied. It held to-night for the purpose of endorsing vested in Government bonds and other perusurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was re- is a deplorable fact that political crimes and the action of General Sheridan regarding the newed with redoubled energy. Troops had murders have been committed in Louisiana affairs of Louisiana. been sent to the State under this requisition which have gone unpunished, and which of the Governor, and as other disturbances have been justified or apologized for, which seemed imminent they were allowed to re- must rest as a reproach upon the State and main there to render the Executive such a'd | country long after the present generation has as might become necessary to enforce the passed away. I have no desire to have laws of the State and repress the continued | United States troops interfere in the domesviolence which seemed inevitable the mo- tic concerns of Louisiana or any other State. ment Federal support should be withdrawn.

1871, it is made the duty of United States thorities be right, and then proceed with was or not it is not altogether certain, nor is marshals and their deputies, at polls where their duties without apprehension of danger. votes are cast for representatives in Congress, If they are then molested the question will to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called enforcement acts and other offences against the laws of the United States; and upon a requisition of the marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed or- to make it my duty, under the Constitution ganizations and other portentous circum- and laws, to direct such interference. I have stances, I caused detachments of troops to always refused except where it seemed to be be stationed in various localities in the State | my imperative duty to act in such a manner to aid him in the performance of his official under the Constitution and laws of the duties. That there was intimidation of Re- United States. I have repeatedly and earnpublican voters at the election notwith- estly entreated the people of the South to In the Senate the Speaker delivered an adstanding these precautions admits of no live together in peace and obey the laws, and dress, in which strong sympathy with Loudoubt. The following are specimens of the nothing would give me greater pleasure than isiana was expressed. means used: On the 14th of October eighty to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywishes and intentions of the voters of the persons signed and published the following where prevail, and thereby remove all necesat Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, sity for the presence of troops among them. statements in this report, and they seem to merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedi- I regret, however, to say that this state of ence to a request of the Shreveport Cam- things does not exist, nor does its existence paign Club, agree to use every endeavor to seem to be desired in some localities; and as get our employes to vote the people's ticket to those it may be proper for me to say that at the ensuing election, and in the event of to the extent that Congress has conferred their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the power upon me to prevent it neither kuklux title to the office is undoubtedly based on Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at fraud, and in definice of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misin- On the same day another large body of performed and misjudging as to the nature and sons published in the same place a paper in way to govern any part of this country; extent of this report, the supporters of Mc- which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city or Republicans ostracised, persecuted, and counties of the State, the appointees of Gov. of Shreveport, alive to the great importance murdered on account of their opinions, as an effort of that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which, in blood-thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any the committed at Colfax, which, in blood-thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any the committed at Colfax, which, in blood-thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any the committed at Colfax, which, in blood-thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any the committed at Colfax, which, in blood-thirstipms and to advance any supplies or money to any the committee and disputed on the westenesser and they now are in some localities. I have nere the disputed on the westenesser and they now are in some localities. I have nere they now are in some localities. I have nere the disputed on the westenesser and they now are in some localities. I have nere the disputed on the westenesser and they now are in some localities. I have nere to a dispute the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don to advance any supplies or money to any to advance any supplies or money to any the committee the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don the westenesser and the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don the westenesser and the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don to advance any supplies or money to any the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don to advance any supplies or money to any the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don to advance any supplies or money to any the case of Louisiana upon the mouths of cannon. In conclusion, Don to advance any supplies or money to any the case of Louisiana upon the latest and dispute the case of Louisiana upon the latest and dispute the case of Louisiana upon the latest and dispute the case of Louisiana upon the latest and dispute the case of Louisiana upon the was committed at Colfax, which, in bloodthirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed
by any acts of savane warfare. To put this by any acts of savage warfare. To put this ployment or rent lands to laborers who vote evil. To summarize: In September last matter beyond controversy I quote from the the Radical ticket in the coming election." an armed, organized body of men in the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States I have no information of the proceedings of support of candidates who had been put Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the the Returning Board for said election which in nomination for the offices of Governor United States vs. Crurkshank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case on trial there are many facts not in the case of the doubt of the beart. He was Governor at the November of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of the beart, the was Governor at the November of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of the lection in 1872, and who had been declared of Kentucky during the closing years of

they were right or wrong is a question that them; but it is very clear that the la w gives They were all captured. About thirty-seven the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th tifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol- ment, is repugnant to our ideas of governbore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any act when called upon by the Governor for officer upon each sudden contingency that are facts in this case as I understand them to and riotous manner, and so prevent any vernment I reported the fact with the grounds elected, it might become the duty of the State reference to Louisiana it is to be borne in has resulted the blame is with the turbulent mind that any attempt by the Governor to elements surrounding them. use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a did on the 14th of September. There is no troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conserva- without fear or favor. tors of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, the subject-matter of the resolution. remove persons who had usurped seats in

the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to take seats, and in sufficient numbers to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organizatheir horses by men in ambush on the 8th of | that they undertook to seat persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretences introthat conflict, disorder, and riotous proceed. people, but it is true that a great number of called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionize the jority of the members returned as electquestion; have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings it will be time enough to condemn those

> long time. - Washington telegram - Baltipursue in time of peace, thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society sur-

On the 9th of December last Governor Prior to and with a view to the late election | Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions in Louisiana white men associated them- that the White League intended to make movement made that Pinchback's opponents selves together in armed bodies called White another attack upon the State-House, to were apparently struck dumb. Leagues, and at the same time threats were which, on the same day, I made the followmade in the Democratic journals of the State ing answer; since which no communication

that the election should be carried against has been sent to him: the Republicans at all hazards; which very "Your dispatch of this date just received. naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops By section 8 of the act of February 28, in anticipation of danger. Let the State aube determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed klans, white leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that nor can I see with indifference Union men have no evidence that the proceedings of that had been recognized by me in accord-

which grew out of an attempt of white per- | excluding from their count certain returns | House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States custom-house, in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have he had been driven to the custom-house, a man Marston president, and nominated Pecall was made in accordance? with the 4th section of 4th article of the Constitution of the nor on the first ballot. Charles F. Powers United States for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, issued. This served to reinstate G'overnor Kellogg to his position nominally; but it shot to death. A few were wound- the morning of the 5th of January. I did cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State aut.hori be dead were afterwards, during the night, pated, and no orders nor suggestions were thes the arms belonging to the State, or that able to make their escape. Among them ever given to any military officer in that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations that existed on the 14th September, 1874, in opposition to day, April 15th, when they were buried by United States with the organization of a State the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments, and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana, as well as

same general instructions. I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order; and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act organization by those legally returned as of recognition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise Executive to interpose, if requested by a I should regard their silence as an acquimajority of the members-elect, to suppress escence in my course. No action has been the disturbance and enable the persons elect- taken by that body, and I have maintained the ed to organize the House. Any exercise of position then marked out. If error has been this power would only be justifiable under committed by the army in these matters it most extraordinary circumstances, and it has always been on the side of the preservawould then be the duty of the Governor to tion of good order, the maintenance of law. call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, and the protection of life. Their bearing rethe military force of the State. But with flects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong

I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perbloody conflict with the White League, as it feetly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same doubt that the presence of the United States time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law,

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to

Executive Mansion, January 13, 1875.

THE ORGAN ON THE MESSAGE. - The Wash-

ngton Republican of yesterday says: "It is understood that the message, while it may not strictly meet the views of every member of the Cabinet, is a document which they are all prepared to stand by. Senators Edmunds, Sargent, Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Morton, Conkling, Logan, and Howe, who had a lengthy consultation with the President previous to the arrival of the Cabinet officers, and subsequently had a general conversation with the latter, are reported as giving their hearty approval of the message, and regard it as likely to heal any and all division of sentiment in the Republican party in and out of Congress."

A New Election in Louisiana. The House Judiciary Committee has instructed the sub-committee to prepare a bill ministered. for a new election in Louisiana. The dis cently offered in the House by General Butler, with the addition of a clause making it tain me in the late election to sustain the weapons at any election-poll. Members of the committee have information that if the bill is reported to the House a plan will be proposed as a substitute providing for a provisional government under the control of the military force of the United States until the time of the next legal State election. The committee will hardly endorse this proposition, nor will it be likely to develop much strength upon the floor, there having who, by such means as they have, prevent the been a good deal of wild declamation in some Democratic organs about refusing to troops were withdrawn from Louisiana. There have been reports current of the intention of the Democrats in the House to the legislative disturbances had occurred- filibuster against the appropriation bills, so the disturbances. No party motives nor pre- immediately upon the expiration of the present term. Leading Democrats, however, appropriation bill was passed yesterday which might easily have been delayed a

Good News for Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11 .- Governor recognizing a usurping Governor had taken ings which would be the only proper ones to Kellogg has received the following telegram : "To Governor Kellogg: There will be no new election. Be firm, and we will win the

Negro Endorsement.

Re-Election of Pinchback as Senator. solution to go immediately into the reelec-United States senator, in order to silence all

No efforts being made to check the programme, Pinchback was placed in nomination and received the following votes: Senate, 18 to 5; House, 48 to 7. A joint session will be held to-morrow for an official canvass. The reelection of Pinchback crushes the hopes of several aspirants of the customhouse wing, who are said to be especially disappointed at the turn affairs have taken,

reconstruction or a new election. James H. Harding, Governor-elect of Missouri, was inaugurated Tuesday. In his address he denounced the Louisiana usurpation as "a fearful infraction of the Constitution, and the most alarming shock our republican institutions have ever received."

and the belief is now that they will favor

The Legislature of Texas met Tuesday.

THE CARLIST PROTEST-THE ZOAR OF fonso, whose inexperience has induced him next to tell. to consent to being made the instrument o the same persons who expelled him and his mother. Notwithstanding this, he (Don Carlos) will issue no protest. It would be

Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, of

ago lived in Richmond, but removed from both sides, and it I state as a conceded fact represented each party before the Board. I vert and overthrow the State government here to San Francisco, retired on the 1st of this Board were not in accordance with the ance with previous precedents. The recog- fortune of \$150,000-so the San Francisco

New Hampshire Republican Convon-

CONCORD, N. H., January 12,-The Reheen killed. From the State House, before shire organized at noon, with General Gilwas nominated for railroad commissioner. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

> First. Declares in favor of equal civil rights and free and honest ballots for all citizens. Second. Hostility to all forms of official venality and corruption.

Third. Lowest rate of taxation compatable with the gradual payment of the public Fourth. Opposition to the election of any

man to the presidency of the United States for a third term. Fifth. Congratulates and thanks those Republicans who in the recent elections secured

the defeat of the salary-grabbers and corrup-Sixth. Favors a State policy that shall encourage home enterprise, industry, and temperance; improve and spread the advantages of free education; and secure good wages

return to capital. Seventh. A financial policy based on free banking and the earliest possible resumption of specie payments.

and steady employment to labor and a fair

Eighth. Denial by Congress of all applications for subsidies, Ninth. We earnestly desire the same peace,

protection, and prosperity for the people South that we ourselves enjoy, and we condemn all rapacity and maladministration on the part of any Republican official, whether white or black, and all lawlessness and intimidation on the part of White Leagues or white employers. "Let us have peace." And we call on Congress to give peace and a republican form of government to Louisiana without delay.

Tenth. While we condemn the use of the military power of the nation for any purpose not clearly defined in the Constitution, we denounce the armed organization in some southern States as the chief source of all their troubles, and particularly in Louisiana. where they have seized the arms of the State. overturned the existing government, and foully murdered thousands of innocent citizens.

South Carolina's Condition and Finances

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 12 .- Governor

Chamberlain sent an elaborate special message to the General Assembly upon its meeting to-day. He is most emphatic in urging that no appropriations be made in excess of the known revenue of the State, so that the practice shall be to pay as we go. He suggests plans for paying the past indebtedness of counties, but in view of the heavy burden on the people is inflexibly opposed to the liquidation at present of the floating indebtedness of the State. He recommends that steps be taken to secure competent teachers for public schools; that justices of the peace be elected by the people; that a law be passed providing for the registration of voters; that expenses of all kinds be cut down; that contingent funds be abolished; and that the plan of cumulative voting be applied to all municipal elections, so as to test the practical working of minority representation. In conclusion, he says:

"I feel warranted in congratulating the General Assembly and our fellow-citizens generally on the evidences already presented of a purpose on the part of all good citizens to aid the present Administration in its efforts to restore and enforce good government in our State. It is not too much to say that every substantial interest of our people has already revived under the belief that our public trusts will be honestly ad-

"I acknowledge with gratitude, in the similar in its general features to that re- many proofs which I have received of the sincere purpose of those who did not susmeasures and policy announced in my inaugural address. It betokens a practical unification, in its best sense, of our two

> "The most auspicious day for our State will be the day which finds all our people so united in their regard for the public weal that the advent to power of any political party shall not endanger the liberties or the material interests of any class of our fellowcitizens."

The message is warmly commended by both Conservatives and Republicans, and is regarded as proof that Governor Chamberlain will pursue unswervingly the reform policy marked out in his inaugural address. The adjustment of the State debt is progressing rapidly. The State Treasurer reports that up to date he has funded \$2,700,

000 of the old State bonds and stocks into \$1,350,000 of consolidation bonds and stocks. When the funding is completed the total debt will be less than \$6,000,000, the interest on which is secured by a perpetual specific tax, enforceable in the courts and by the receipt of coupons for taxes.

The Pacific Mail Investigation. Washington, January 12 .- The Committee of Ways and Means continued the Pacific Mail inquiry to-day.

PORK DID IT. John G. Hersey, messenger, who received ing of colored citizens of New Orleans was speculation, and several thousand dollars in risonburg to S:auntop.

sonal property. A TWELVE-THOUSAND-DOLLAR MOLLIFIER. Hamilton G. Fant testified that he did all | rents. he could to secure the subsidy. Whenever New Obleans, January 12 .- The Kellogg he met gentlemen he talked about it. He Legislature to-day adopted a concurrent re- advocated it through members, and sometimes he would send others to see members. tion of Lieutenant-Governor Pinchback as He sent George W. Wiley, of New York, to see Representative Beck, but that amounted doubts and questioning as to his title to a to nothing. Irwin agreed to give him seat in that body. So suddenly was this \$12,000 for advocating the subsidy. Wit-

ness used all the means he could to secure the subsidy. Mr. Beck remarked that he had never seen the witness till to-day.

Witness could not recollect what he did to secure the subsidy. He went to New York several times, where there was a large opposing interest, and his object was to mollify the opposition to the subsidy. Witness thought his services were worth more than \$12,000, as he had to neglect his own business to attend to Irwin's. COLONEL PIATT BORROWED MIS.

Donn Piatt testified that he received \$5,000. It was in the shape of a loan from Irwin, and the money was paid back to him. This transaction had nothing whatever to do with the subsidy, as he had opposed it from beginning to end in his newspaper and otherwise, and did all he could to defeat it. The money was from Irwin's private funds. The note that he gave to Irwin (which he produced) came back to him endorsed by R. R. Irwin as paid July 2, 1872. The witness declined to say who paid the money for him, as that involved an exposure of his private transactions, which had nothing whatever to do Don Carlos has issued a proclamation from who paid the note for Piatt, and the room his headquarters at Vera. It is dated on was cleared. They decided, upon consultathe 6th instant. He says that as head of the tion, that witness should answer who paid Spanish Bourbons he contemplates with pro- the \$5,000 for him in satisfaction of his note found sorrow the attitude of his cousin Al- to Irwin, and have given him until Friday

GOVERNMENT BANK-NOTE-PAPER MILLS. Philadelphia, January 12.- A dispatch from full account of it. Westchester, Pa., says: "The Government paper mills, situated on the Westchester and arrived at the mills to take account of the in favor of referring by a large majority. stock on hand. It is alleged that some of W. A. Anderson, of Lexington, then the paper has been found in the possession offered the following resolution: Kentucky, died Tuesday, in Louisville, of the paper has been found in the possession rheumatism of the heart. He was Governor of parties who intend using it for no honest gress, who 'mmediately reported the case to ment in the Virg nia papers." Secretary Bristow; hence this examination, Evidently there is something wrong."

> The Union Bank of Jersey city suspended Yesterday.

[Reported for the Discatch.] Proceedings of the Meeting of the

STAUNTON, January 13, 1875.
The meeting of the stockholders of the Valley railroad was held on yesterday in the Town Hall is pursuance of a call made sometime since by the city of Staunton, the county of Rockbridge, and other owners of stock in this company, All the counties south of Augusta which have made subscriptions to the road, with the exception of Botetourt. were represented. The meeting was largely attended by the citisens of this place, who were anxious to know what action would be taken by the stockholders about the lease of the present completed portion of the road

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was represented by William Keyser, and Baltimore city by Decatur H. Miler. There was also present from Baltimore Robert Garrett, president of the Valley railroad ; Richard Norris, Jr. ; P. P. Pendleton, and Galway Cheston.

from Harrisonburg to Staunton.

The meeting was called to order a little after 12 o'clock, and, on motion of Colonel M. G. Harman, Judge William McLaughlin was called to the chair, and Heber Ker appointed secretary.

The Chair appointed Messrs. William Keyser, W. A. Anderson, and C. R. Mason a committee to ascertain whether there was a majority of the stock represented either in person or by proxy. After a short consultation they announced that a majority of the stock was represented.

Mr. Garrett then presented to the meeting a statement of the expenditures and lia. favor of 1874, \$1,038.270.71. The amounts bilities of the company up to last October, as made out by the Finance Committee and the proprietors of the warehouses wish to approved by the board of directors.

detailed statement when Mr. Keyser sag-gested that much time might be saved if it and may interest that very large number of was known to the stockholders that this your readers whose eyes are upon this marstatement only gave the condition of the ket. finances of the road up to last October, and that no approximate idea of the present condition could be ascertained by reading it; that since the suspension of the work on the road the engineers had been busy getting up estimates of the amount of work done by the contractors, and they had not as yet had time to complete their work, and hence no accurate statement of the financial condition of the company could be presented at this meeting. He therefore moved that the statement

of the stockholders. This motion was not at all in accordance with the wishes of many of the stockhold ers, who did not want the matter postponed and a warm debate arose as to whether a report could not be furnished to this meet-

made by the Finance Committee be referred

to a committee of the stockholders for exami-

nation, and report on it at the next meeting

Colonel Harman moved to pass by the motion offered by Mr. Keyser and to call upon the chief engineer (Mr. Randolph) to give to the meeting a statement of the final estimates, as near as he could, up to the present time. Upon the adoption of this motion Mr. Keyser made a statement on behalf of Mr. Randolph showing that he had not yet completed his calculations of the final estimates, and hence could give no accurate statement of the financial condition of the company. This being the case. Hon. Randolph Tucker inquired if there was not some paper in the possession of the president of the company which could be read giving an approximate statement of the condition of the company and the amount of money expended on the road between Harrisonburg and Staunton ince October 1, 1874.

In reply Mr. Garrett read a paper giving the approximate expenditures and liabilities of the company, and showing that \$16,000 had been expended upon the road between Harrisonburg and Staunton since october 1st, and that the le amount expended upon that portion of the road was \$1,377,795.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Baltimore, the resolution first offered by Mr. Keyser was then taken up, and after being amended was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That the estimates of receipts and disbursements submitted by the board of directors to the stockholders be received and referred to a committee to be appointed by the Chair for examination and report to an adjourned meeting of stockholders to be held on the 22d of February, 1875, at 7 P. M., in the city of Staunton, and that all accounts of receipts and expenditures and of assets and debts be reported up to date of meeting." The committee which had been appointed

some months ago for the purpose of leasing the road from Harrisonburg to Staunton for not less than \$60,000 per year reported that they had no bid to report. Colonel Harman then, on behalf of the minority, reported that he had a bona fide

bid from Mr. R. G. Bicker at \$20,000 per annum, and that the bid would be raised to \$30,000; but he had been informed by the proxies of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and of Baltimore city that they came with instructions to vote against leasing the road even if \$40,000 were offered. Here a very animated discussion arose

upon the manner in which the Baltimore and Ohio has treated the Valley road, and was participated in by Hon. Randolph Tucker, M. G. Harman, Robert Garrett, and William Keyser.

Mr. Tucker wanted to know how it was that the Baltimore and Ohio Company found This was signed by United States Senator \$11,000 from Irwin, was recalled, and ques- it to their interest to pay seven per cent. tioned by Mr. Beck as to his expenditure of rent on the cost of construction of the road the money. He swore that he used it in pay- from Winchester to Strasburg, and six per ing debts and in the ordinary expenditures cent, on the Manassas Gap road, and yet New Orleans, January 11.-A large meet- of living, except some \$1,500 lost in a pork were only paying two per cent. from Har-

Mr. Keyser explained that it was because the Baltimore and Ohio Company owned these roads that it could afford to pay these

"Yes," replied Mr. Tucker, "she can do it when she owns the road, and therefore is only paying money from one pocket into another; but when she only owns a third interest in a road she finds it to her interest to pay only two per cent." Mr. Tucker stated that he wanted the Baltimore and Ohio Company to have the road, but he wanted them also to pay a fair price for it. He complained in earnest terms of the great hardships suffered by the county of Rockbridge They had subscribed their money for a railroad, and have taxed themselves heavily to pay the interest on the subscription, and all the return they get for it is dirt embankments and ditches.

Mr. Keyser showed that the full amount of the subscription of Rockbridge county bad been spent within the county.

Mr. Tucker slaimed that that was no answer to his complaint; that the condition on which the county had made its subscription was not only that the amount of the subscription should be expended in the county, but that the company would build a road through the county, the estimated cost of which was two million of dollars, and that the bonds of the county were to be used in about the proportion of 25 per cent. of bonds to 74 per cent, in money, to be expended by the company. He claimed that the conditions had not been complied with, and that the hypothecation of the bonds of the county to the Paltimore and Ohio Ruilroad Company was not a proper use of them; and that therefore the county of Rockbridge, acting Still Afloat.—[Special dispatch to the the consideration of the question as to under his advice, had refused to pay the consideration of the question as to under his advice, had refused to pay the consideration of the question as to under his advice, had refused to pay the consideration of the question as to under his advice, had refused to pay the Baltimore whether they would insist on being informed pons upon the bonds held by the Baltimore and Onio Raitroad Company. He stated that the people of Rockbridge were read; and willing to pay the interest on their bonds the money was in the treasury with Which is expected to float hourly.

to do so. The discussion was a long and laster esting one, but I have not the time to giv's you a Colonel Harman moved that the stock-

"Resolved, That the above committee be purpose. About one hundred sheets were authorized to use the ir efferts to get bidders obtained by a prominent member of Con- for the lease of the Valley road by advertise-

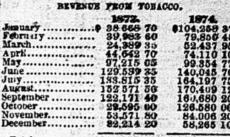
Colonel And erson supported his resolution with an interesting and able speech; after which 'he resolution was adopted. Mr. Robert Garrett, after giving a full account of what had been done for the Valley

railroad since he had been its president, fex-Proceedings of the Meeting of the dered his resignation, to take effect so soon stockholders of the Valley Rail- 2s the stockholders had agreed upon his sucsor; and whilst be would con e to give what assistance he could to the advance of the interests of the road, that from this time forth he would daim no salary. On motion, the meeting adjourned

> Letter from Danville. [Correspondence of the Bichmond Dispatch.]

DANVILLE, VA., January 12, 1875. The receipts of internal revenue from manufactured -tobacco for 1873 amounted to \$948,377.40. The receipts for 1874 amounted to \$1,311,802.71. Excess in favor of 1874, \$363,425, which represents in manufactured tobacco 1,817,126 pounds. The monthly statements, as showing the movements of manufactured tobaccofrom this post during the last two years may

interest some readers, and is as follows:



Totals...... \$948,377 40 \$1,311,802 71 The amount of the sales of leaf tobacco for 1873 was \$1,694,424.97. The amount of sales for 1874 was \$2.732,695.68. Excess in in pounds cannot now be obtained because keep their transactions as much as possible The secretary was proceeding to read this secret. The monthly statements show the

> January ... February March April..... August..... September..... October..... 1,910 22 2,236 58 15,035 27 November....

Totals......\$1,694,424 97 \$2,732.695 68 Mr. William T. Rainey, from the vicinity of Danville, went to New York to-day, I learn, to superintend the building of two steamers, which are to be used at Rio Janeiro by a company in which he is interested.

Mr. George Price is building two brick stores in one block on Union street, each store to be twenty-two feet wide, seventy feet long, and two stories high. After the 1st of February Mr. Green T. Pace will commence the building of five stores in one block on the north side of Main street nearly opposite Market square. These stores are to be from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, with a depth of one hundred feet, and three stories high.

Weather extremely cold since Saturday evening, and a thick sheet of ice on the ground.

> [For the Dispatch.] From Culpeper County.

CULPEPER, VA., January 13, 1875. We have had some very cold weather in the last few days. On Sunday morning at 7 o'clock the thermometer was down to zero; on Monday morning, to four degrees above. We have a nice ice-season now. Every available ice-house has been filled. Ice from four and a quarter to five inches thick.

No information has yet been received in regard to the white woman killed here on the 19th of December. During last week union prayer-meetings, under the suggestion liance, were held in the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist churches in the order

here named, commencing Monday night. On Wednesday night the union prayer-meeting for colleges and schools was held in the Baptist church. Richmond College and its students and faculty were not forgotten.

From Louisa County. [Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.] LOUISA COURTHOUSE, VA., ? January 12, 1875. Yesterday was our regular county court

day. Not as many people present as usual. No business of importance in court. A few slight skirmishes, caused by King Alcohol, but no serious casualties. Some land was sold. One hundred and thirty-seven acres were sold to Mr. Walker at \$1.75 per acre. Pretty dull court-day.

The people here are very indignant over the affairs in Louisiana; but it is not surprising, as Grant is well known and Sheridan, too, now.

The colored people are engaged in taking subscriptions for their new church, to be built here before long.

A new Musonic Lodge was put in working order at Frederickshall, in this county. last Friday night. Officers were elected, and it was decided to name it Murray Lodge. Several Masons went from here. For several days the weather has been in-

tensely cold, and the people are getting ice this morning. By the way, our postmaster should not shut us out in the cold now. He has a large house, and a private department cut off for himself, and it seems to me he should "open unto us," as we cannot disturb him.

I have many other items, but will save them for another time, as the Dispatch cannot give much space at a time now.

From Bath County.

Solutude, Va., January 11, 1875. Editors Dispatch : John Davidson, a gentleman who purchased Millboro' Springs, in this county (Bath), the property formerly owned by Captain John U. Dickinson (now dead), died suddenly on Saturday morning of heart-disease. He was one of the Samuel Miller heirs, and a Granger. We are knying winter now in earnest. It

is joyful for those who anticipate getting ice. A Telegram from Mr. R.A. Martin.

Pateaseurg, Va., January 13, 1875. I ask a suspension of public opinion until can be heard on sertain parts of a communication in your paper of this date signed "Robin Adair." Please publish this. ROBERT A. MARTIN. To the Editors of the Dispatch.

ANOTHER OF MR. BEECHER'S LETTERS. New York, January 12. - Mr. Morris, toward the close of his speech to-day, read the following letter, which he said Mr. Beecher in his agony had drawn up, and would have sent to Plymouth church but for Moulton's "Mar 21, 1873.

"To the Trustses of Plymouth church: "I tender herewith my resignation of the sacred ministry of Plymouth church. For two years I have stood with great sorrow among you in order to shield from shame a certain bousehold; but a recent publication makes this no longer feasible. I resign my HENRY WARD BERCHER." ministry.

The specie shipments from New York yesterday amounted to \$1,000,000.

The steamer South Carolina, which has in the hands of the proper owners, and that been ashore for some time past at Barnegat, There are sixteen cases of trichina at Kan-

kakee, Ili., from eating diseased meat. Two persons have died, and several others are in critical condition. holders should lease the road bet ween Staun-RON, STEEL, &c.

A full assortment of best REFINED IRON,

ROUNDS, SQUARES, FLATS, and SHAFTING, OVALS, HALF-UVALS, All HOP:
HORSE-SHOE. NAIL-RODS. ENd SHEET;
NAILOR'S CAST and SHEAR STEEL.
ENGLISH and AMERICAN BLISTENED STEEL,
GEMAN and TIRE-STEEL;
PIG-TIN, PIG and BAH-LEAD and SPELTER,
HUSSIA SHEET-IRON and SHEET-ZINC.
FOR SAIR BY.

ja 14-Stawsw E. & S. WORPHAM & CO.

THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY have removed to their new office in the state Bank building, and are ready to afford in-creased facilities in their line of rusing a. Rates as low as any other company in the city. In 8-91.